CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ACTIVE GUERILLA WARFARE.

Patriot and Spanish Accounts of Operations.

Details of the Landing of Recent Expeditions.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, ar rived at this port yesterday from Havana and Nassau, from all parts of Cuba, which we give below. Among the arrivals by this steamer is a son and cousin of President Cespedes, who had been residing in

The Resignation of General Dulce-Financial Pressure-Landing of Filibusters-The Galvanic's Passengers-Excitement Among the Volunteers-Officers Accused of Venality-Cespedes' Communication to Dulce-More Confiscations-General Seizure of Horses. HAVANA, May 29, 1869.

During the week the city has been considerably agitated by various reports concerning the resignation of Dulce. It is now generally well understood that he has sent it by telegraph to Madrid, his action therein growing out of his very feeble health, which of late has alarmed his friends. He nevertheless keeps about, and, to a great extent, attends his duties. It is further stated that he has deter mined to abandon his position, as the volunteers will not obey him, and he has no force to compe There are, moreover, many disagreeable growing out of the ill feeling and insubordion among his officers at various points in field. The fact is, a complete demoralizacion exists, growing out of the condition of affairs here and the unsettled condition of matters in Madrid, and Dulce can do little or nothing. He recently sent Buceta to relieve Latorre, Governor of Santiago de Cuba; but the latter refused to yield the command, on the ground that he was appointed from Madrid and that the Captain General had no power to remove him. Lesca has been removed from the command of Puerto Principe and Letona is appointed in his place. This, however, doubtless grew out of Lesca's recent promotion and the desire of the Captain General to give him an important command in the Western Department. Indeed, it is intimated among the well informed that he wishes to turn over the control of the island to him.

The financial affairs of the government here are also in a state of inextricable confusion, and this in despite of the wholesale robbery of absentees carried To nearly all the civil employes and the military four months' pay is due. The troops in the field are, it is said, suffering for supplies, and through this is accounted for the inefficiency of all operations. The daily expenditure is 15,000 ounces of gold (\$255,000), or more than \$7,500,000 monthly, and the government finds it impossible to raise a tithe of that vast sum. Various landings of flibusters or insurgents have

that vast sum.

Various inn.

The past week. The details are contained in the communications of your correspondents from other points in the island and from Nassau.

The papers here give nothing additional. The following is to deconcerning the landing of the Salvador:

The war steamer churruca was on the look, out for the expedition, but the Cubans managed to clude her viginance and that of other cruisers and landed. Meanwhile, at a point on the coast some volunteers and troops, with a view of deceiving the expedition, but the clubars managed to clude her viginance and that of other cruisers and landed. Meanwhile, at a point on the coast some volunteers and troops, with a view of deceiving the expedition state, disguised themselves as insurgents, armed with machetes. When the Churruca appeared they concluded she was the expected vessel and raised the Cuban flag. The officers of the war steamer, supposing them insurgents, also raised the mattered than the and canister, killing and wounding a consucratic number. The affair has greatly displeased the Spanish admiral, who is accused of not using the necessary vigilance nor affording the needful service at the moment.

It is now reported that the Spanish force which attacked the expedition landed at the day of Nipe numbered nearly 1,200 men, rather than 150, as reported by the spaniards. They were driven off by the influsters with neavy loss.

In the matter of the British schooner Galvanic the hon of England has most certainly a lowed itself to be snuobed. This vessel was captured on the high seas, it not in British waters, had no cargo on board of her, nor anything else, save twenty-two Caban passengers, claiming to be innocent and at the same time appearing to the terms of the amnesty proclaimation, to the advantages of when it is not denied they were entitled, have been condemned and sentenced to p

which the American republic tound itself, thundered forts its demand for the release of Mason and Slidell.

The whole matter is to the highest extent disgraceful to the lightism government, generally so careful in exacting due respect for its liag, and dan only be accounted for on the supposition that it prefers to submit to anything rather than throw any difficulties in the way of Spain in her present dilemma. It is certainly wonderful that the British representatives in the West indies should consent to the samigazing out of a number of British subjects, lilegally held, between daylight and dark, and to keeping up the pretence that they are still held prisoners to prevent any outbreak on the part of a body of mutinous, riotous citizen soldiery. In connection with this affair the present week had like to have been opened with a very serious demonstration on the part of the volunteers, happily avoided by the acuteness of the authorities. As it was known that efforts would be made to prevent the departure of these passengers, arrangements were made to ship them off at twelve o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 2ad. They were confined in the Cabahas, and the volunteers, who were in garrison, were placed at an interior point called San borenzo, which is divided from the front by an iron railing. Here the reliefs were siceping, and soon after the hour mentioned the Segundo Cabo, the Governor of the Fortress, and the colonel of the volunteer battallion (the Sixth) Baffez, came for the purpose of superintending the removal of the purpose of superintending the removal of the resonated the Segundo Cabo, the Governor of the Fortress, and the colonel of the volunteer battallion (the Sixth) Baffez, came for the purpose of superintending the removal of the volunteers. The sentinels upon observing the purpose of the officers gave the airs to their ceptures. The sentinels upon observing the purpose of the officers gave the airs to their cestination, Ceuta. The names of the prisoners are as follows:—Jose Valera Tomas Gener, A The whole matter is to the highest extent dis-

on the manifest—a thing not required by Drivinlaw.

The excitement among the volunteers, caused by

The excitement among the volunteers, caused by the departure of these prisoners lasted some hours and until the Segundo Capo and some of the officers aucceeded in quieting them. But upon being relieved and formed in the plaza, prior to dismissal, they received their commander, banker, with loud cries of "Death to the colonel," Something serious would undountedly have followed had not one of the companies cried out "Viva el Coronel," which divided the feeling and resulted in the restoration of order. The extreme jealousy of the volunteers in reference to the disposition of prisoners grows out of their suspicions that the officials are being britised. Knowing very well faat the only object which prompis them to come out here is to acquire a fortune in a short time, the very shadow of a cause creates anspicton. On the day following the demonstrations referred to placards were seen in the Plaza stating that \$156,000 had been divided between the Captain General, the City Governor and Secretary Diaz as a ransom of the prisoners. Accusations of pribery are also made against the commanders of the regular troops, based on their inaction and their constantly remaining upon the defensive and within the fact that the quarrel between Escalante and Lesca, both operating near Puerto Principe, as Tasted by the volunteers, grew out of the fact that

the former sold safe conducts to insurgents, and that Lesca, disregarding them, caused 200 of those holding them to be shot. Rumors of a very grave quarrel between those officers are rife, and it is said that a challenge has passed.

From the south side and through Cuban sources we learn that Vaimaseda has been dislodged from Bayamo by General Marmol. There are rumors of his capture. As a large force was concentrating to attack him there is some probability in the statement.

ment.

A communication from Cespedes te Dulce has been received clamming three Spanish chiefs whom he liberated on pariol not to krain take up arms against Cuba, and who immediately returned to their posts and have since refused all quarter to captured Cubans. To cover the gross breach of faith manifested by Spanish officers herein, the city press maintains the theory that the insurgents are been are beyond the pale of law. A convenient doctrine. The volunteers in Guanajay recently contemplated the shooting of sixty residents of that place, including the curate, pretending to have received an anonymous communication from Mungas, denouncing them as insurgents. They were deterred by the tovernor, who threatened them with condign punishment in case they committed the assassinations. It is the theory of the conspirately were found. The ringleaders are being prosecuted very secretly, in order that the public may know nothing of it. An officer from an English man-of-war, recently arrived from the south side, reports very heavy alghting in the vicinity of Trinidad and Clenthegos. From a Key West skipper we learn that the expedition taken by the Salvador consisted of 100 dates, commanded by an American long a resident of the consumanded by an American long a resident of six pieces. The Salvador was requested to wait twenty-four hours. She stayed for forty-two hours and then left for Nassau, concluding the expedition is fitting out at Key West skipper we learn that the spanish war steamer Juan de Austria reports chasing a large steamer of the north coast. She noisted the American flag, with the Spanish at the foremast; but, though two shots were fired at her, she did not stacken her speed. As stated by Captain the sing large steamer of the north coast. She noisted the American flag, with the Spanish at the foremast; but, though two shots were lived at her, she did not stacken her speed. As stated by Captain Capote, of Cumarones; Juan Castelianos, Jose Pernaudet, Antonio Maca, and the firm of Almoro Capote y Espinova, An

Nuevitas-Successful Landing of Expeditions-Engagement at the Bay of Nipe-Assault by the Insurgents-Battle Near Puerte Padre-The Insurgents Everywhere Victo-rious-They are Sanguine of Securing Their

NUEVITAS, May 24, 1869. The Cubans seem to be gaining strength and confidence in the Eastern and Central Departments of the island. The interior towns, still under Spanish rule, continue to suffer severely from scarcity of provisions, because the Cubans have been singularly successful in cutting off the convoys intended to reprovision them. Very little sugar has been made this season in the district of Puerto Principe, and, indeed, in all that section of the island. In this port, which in ordinary times used to be alive with vesseis, no foreign merchant ships have appeared for months, so that commerce is almost completely paratyzed. None are to be seen in the harbor how save a few coasting sloops and schooners, and four men-of-war, three Spanish and one American-the Narraganset.

In view of the importance to the Spaniards of the railroad line between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe it was supposed from past experience that the in-surgents would strain every nerve to keep it broken during the continuance of their war for inde-pendence; and hence the people of this little city were surprised last week by hearing the whistle of a locomotive—a sound that had not been heard here for six months or more. "A train drawn by an engine came in from Puerto Principe. It was three days coming down a distance of only forty-five days coming down a distance of only forty-five miles. The unusual delay was occasioned by the

gine came in from Puerto Principe. It was three days coming down a distance of only forty-five miles. The unusual delay was occasioned by the necessity of stoppages to repair bridges which the insurgents had destroyed. There was in Frincipe one old locomotive which the commander compelled an American engineer to put in running order within a given period under penalty of imprisonment. When it made ks appearance here the power of steam was never more highly appreciated by the Spaniards. They were jubling, To hear them take one would suppose that by the cartival of that displicated engine, with its train of trucks, Dulce's premature proclamation that only anticipated the result, and that the reseltion was actually ended. The Cubans here were also much astonished, because they could not understand why quasada de not attack the train. The fact, however, was that the insurgents had very lattle ammunition, for they had expended most of their supply in the late engagement. So the train was allowed to pass unmolesied, parily from hecessity and parity because some of the insurgents had been purposely withirawn from the line of the railroad to the coast to be ready to receive expected expeditions, lateligence had been secretly sent to the Guban chiefs that about the middle of this month several steamers would come to indicated points on the northern coast, and it was desirable that some of the insurgent forces should be on the look out to receive them.

A few days after the arrival of the railroad train, over which the Spaniards were so jubilant, they suddenly changed their time and wore long faces, while the Gubans chuckled inwardly. Any outward midcation of pleasure on their part would have been dangerous, because the Spaniah volunteers are so capricious. During Sunday night a fishing smack had come in with the intelligence that on Sunday morning, the 16th inst., she had seen a steamer in the line of Newsa Grandes, and there were indications of the Royalist purpose the Royalist and the Royalist of the Royalist purpose

Ing day the return of the Ultos was looked for with Ingrest. Had the Salvador been sunk by the British Horsels. Had the Salvador been sunk by the British Ingrest. Having gone to the entrance of Nuevas Grandes, and drawing too much water to get in some men were sent ashore in small boats, but all they found were a few American crackers, a little deep comment of the comment of the

they were finally driven back to their starting point, carrying some of their wounded with them. They acknowledge a loss of only thirty-four killed, and some say only seventy-eight wounded; but seventy-eight have already arrived here and are now in the building used as a hospital for all the sick and wounded in Nuevitas. This must have been a more sanguinary engagement than the deleated Spaniards are willing to admit. The stream was crimsoned with the blood of the killed and wounded of both parties.

parties.

A Spanish solder says that out of his company, which numbered 100, only seven have survived uninjured. But some allowance must be made for the exaggeratea number of casualities sometimes computed by solders, especially such as become what is called "demoralized." There is no information as to the loss of the insurgents, as they kept possession of the ground. The Spaniards say they slanghtered large numbers of the Cubans. It is said that a detachment of soo Spanish, under command of Colonel Borraiche, which had left Las Tuñas on the day previous to meet the convoy, participated in the engagement. All the defeated troops are now at Puerto Padre awaiting remiorcements. A thousand men, of the regiments La Reina and La Union, under command of Brigadier Ferrer, have arrived here from Puerto Principe en route to reinforce them. They will leave to morrow for Puerto Padre. On his arrival there Brigadier Ferrer will assume command of all the Spanish forces in that vicinity.

A coasting stoop has just arrived here bringing seven more wounded men from Puerto Padre. They are some who were snot in a skirmish near there on the 20th last. On that day a foraging party consisting of about 100 Spanish soldiers went out from Padre, but they were soon met and driven back by the insurgents with a loss, as they say, of only four thied and seven wounded. The latter are now being carried on stretchers from the wharf to the hospital building.

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killed and seven wounded. The latter are now being carried on stretchers from the whart to the hospital, building.

The accounts of the above named engagements have been communicated by Spanish officers and solders. Undoubtedly the insurgents' story of the same engagements would make them out more glowing victories. Whitever the respective losses may have been, it is certain, even by their own admission, that the Spaniards have sustained severe reverses, and the Cubans have received, not only men who probably have had some practical experience on the battle field, but a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, which they groatly needed. I have heard, from information that has come through the lines, that the insurgents are exceedingly existed by their recent good fortune in getting arms, and especially ammunition, as well as by their signal victories. No details, however, are given as to the actual amount of war material they received nor as to the number of casualities they sustained in the late engagements. They were never more sanguine of eventually achieving their independence.

Besides the more important fights above mentioned there have feechied been two skirmishes in the loterior, one at the plantation called Industris, and the other at the plantation E Destino, belonging to Napoleon Arango, both in the vicinity of Las Minas. The number of casualities is not stated. It is not large, however; but the Spaniards are retucent about it. A Spanish licutonant colonel was among the wounded.

The name of Napoleon Arango reminds me that I should not omit to mention that he has recently been restored to his command. It will be remembered that he was arrested some time ago by order of the Cuban Assembly, at Schanicd, on the charge of behing disoyal to their cause in allowing Valmaseda was, as he said, commissioned by Duice to promise the required reforms and come to some amicable arrangement with the insurgents. Napoleon Arango, who was stationed on the railroad, allowed Valmaseda to go to Puerto Frincipe with

ing summoned to assemble at the Governor's residence. The object turned out to be a fresh demand for contributions to sustain the Spanish volunteers.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake, of New York, are here waiting for an opportunity to go to Puerto Principe, in the hope of saving some of their property. The train with the locomotive has made a few successful trips, and the road is open yet; but the authorities will not allow any passengers to go up at present, as every available foot of room is wanted for provisions for the citizens and the troops.

Dr. and Mrs. Risco, American residents, who have been expected here are still somewhere in the interior. Mrs. Risco, american residents, who have been expected here are still somewhere in the interior. Mrs. Risco, american residents, who have been expected here are still somewhere in the interior to the United States, and some friends of hers here have sent her word that if she can get permission to come through the lines she will have an opportunity of returning to the States. It is believed also that some of the other Americans who are in the country will soon reach here homeward bound. The condition of the interior is such that it is exceedingly uncomfortable for ladies to remain in it.

The United States steamer Penobsot, Captain Eastman, paid a passing visit to this place on the 13th inst., and left on the following day from Havana. She came by order of Admiral Hoff to look after American interests, and to take a vay any Americans here who might wish to leave the island.

Americans here who might wish to leave the island.

The United States steamer Narraganset, Captain Fillebrown, arrived here on Sunday last on a similar errand. She leaves to morrow morning to look after American interests at other points.

There are rumors to-day of trest fights in the interior, but no positive information has yet come to hand. It is not likely that the Cubans will let the Spanlards rest during the summer season. The heart of the insurrection is in this district; both sides seem to be concentrating forces in this section of the island, and every one appears instinctively to feel that still greater destruction of property and lives will soon be the result of recent events and operations.

Arrival of the Train from Principe-Brigadier Lesca Relieved-Skirmishes on the Line of Railroad.

NURVITAS, May 27, 1869. The train from Puerto Principe arrived yesterday at six P. M., having made the trip in one day.

Brigadier Lesca, commanding general of this (the Central) department, leaves on the steamer to-day, having been relieved by General Letona. Strange that the so-called hero of Cubitas, &c., has been recalled. On the 24th and 25th skirmishes took piace at a piace called Litabo, near San José, between the colored volunteers from Havana and the insurgents, with small loss on both sides.

PATRIOT ACCOUNTS.

The Cubans publish periodical papers, not at regular periods, but on certain occasions. They are printed on slips of writing paper or any other paper that happens to be convenient. The following are translations of some that have come to hand:—

General Inspection of the Camps. [Supplement to the Mambi, Guaimaro, May 7.] Our galiant and worthy Commander-in-Chief, be fore leaving for Bayamo, visited the troops of the garrison and made known the great satisfaction he felt at their discipline and martial bearing in their movements. He concluded his visit with the fol-

movements. He concluded his visit with the fol-lowing address:—

An honorable deed of arms has showered glories on the brigades of Camaguey, Canuco and Perro. Three hundred men have resisted the impetus of three thousand Spaniards. Neither the superiority of arms nor their discipline were enough to dislodge our brave fellows from their entrenchments.

Our country is satisfied. The noble behavior of those troops foretells a series of uninterrupted vic-

tories.

Our standard is liberty, and the soldiers of liberty dure no rivals. Therefore, in this view, it is necessary that, by your efforts, your abnegation and your obedtence, you win new laurels and new victories. Ever in front of such brave soldiers I will lead you from victory to victory, until the odious Spanish dominion be exterminated and the assussins of old men and infants are cast from our shores.

Reply to General Dulce's Announcement

the Suppression of the Revolution.
[From the Mambi, Guaimaro, May 10.]
By a circular of the 15th of April last Don Domingo Duice, the Commander-in-Chief of the invading army, announces that the revolution in Cuba is at

endeavoring to deceive foreign nations he has failed in the loyalty of a respectable people and been de-void of the knightly character of a superior com-

in the loyalty of a respectable people and been devoid of the knightly character of a superior commander.

The revolution of Cuba is an accomplished fact, all Cubans being in arms against the tyranny of Spain. The revolution is advancing to its destiny in a way which neither the efforts of the canitards nor the continuous announcements of new expeditions of troops can prevent. All have risen in Cuba; everything has revolted; even the very trees conspire against the Spanish dominion, inasmuch as they are already given the fruit which will kill so many sons of frars and buildighters as imbecile Spain has sent here.

Dulce has said, "Cuba will ever be Spanish"—a worthy exclamation of the representative of European Quixotism. Cuba is lorever lost to Spain; Cuba is American and free—free because she can and will be unsnackled—because her sons are conquering for that liberty with a partnotism and courage such as has not been surpassed by any other people. Without any elements and without arms, they anched into the light, and in the midst of the revolution they have obtained arms, ammunition and all that is necessary to minsh with the Spanish authorities not come to govern the localities we occupy? All the towns are pregnant with revolution, then, at an end? If so, why do the Spanish authorities not come to govern the localities we occupy? All the towns are pregnant with revolution and exercising their attributes, tarongh their revolutionary prefects and other authorities, with more composure than General Dulce can boast of in his corrupt palace in Havana.

Well, then, the revolution has terminated, has been quelled—has it? Il so, how is it that more than a thousand families have abandoned the protection of that paternal government? "The revolution has been put down," and yet General Quesada is marching with 2,000 men to Bayamo, to warm the heels of the thief Valmassed in the server is a second to a server in the second to a server in the second to a server in the second to the second to the second to the second to th

tion has been put down," and yet General Quesada is marching with 2,000 men to Bayamo, to warm the heels of the thief Valimasseds:

It is very clear the Spanish General is dreaming, and his waking will be terrible when he recovers immelf in his priest-ridden Spain, dishonored and tormented by the outpourings of his conscience: the cell of the insane asyium will be his palance, where to enjoy the robberies and iniquities he committed in Caba—in this Cuba, the tomb of Castillian honor and the cradle of Spanish impotence.

But should misfortune compel us to lay down our arms, there will never be wanting twenty thousand Cabans, with poignard in one hand and incendiary torch in the other, to sweep the whole island before they would suffer themselves to return and fail under the Spanish dominion.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

MA TANZAS.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Conton cook-Entertainment Given in Honor of Rear Admiral Hoff and Officers-Courtesies Returned On Board the Flagship.

MATANZAS, May 28, 1809. MATANZAS, May 23, 1809.

The United States steamer Contoccook arrived here on the 21st. Admiral Hoff was desirous to pay a visit to the Governor the same day, but the weather was too boisterous. He did so, however, the next morning. On Sunday evening a spe double band of music was ordered to play, and the

double band of music was ordered to play, and the Admirat and his officers were invited to the "Retreta" to partake of refreshments. The palace was well attended, and the greatest cordiality prevailed and mutual congratulations were exchanged. The Admirat was not at the party, being sightly indisposed. All the consuls, public functionaries, both civil and military, and the elife of the Yumurt society were present on the occasion, the entertainment having been given in honor of the Admiral.

A navab ball was given on Tuesday night by Admiral Hoff, on board the flagship, in return for the attentions shown to himself and officers on arrival. Despite the neavy swell of the sea it was well attended by a select company, and had the weather been milder the ship would have been filled. The Admiral made a speech to his guests, repiete with good sound sense and elegance of ideas, which was appropriately responded to. At the conclusion of the merry flexic the party was taken ashore in the steam launch of the Contoocook, an accommodation which the Matanzeros did not anticipate.

Skirmish with Insurgents. SAUCA, May 20, 1869.
In a late saily a detachment of eight mobilized cavalry encountered a number of rebels, eight times larger, at the crossroads to Remedios and Villa

Clara. This disadvantage did not prevent the troops from attacking the rebels, of whom they killed four and captured many arms, besides horses, without any losses.

Prisoners Brought In. REMEDIOS, May 22, 1869.

To-day fourteen prisoners were brought in from the country by the rural police. Don Manuel Lara, a prominent rabe! chieftain in this jurisdiction, was among the number.

SANTI ESPIRITU.

Capture and Execution of Quesada's Uncle— Presecution of Wealthy Citizens Suspected of Disloyalty.

BANTI ESPIRITU, May 25, 1869.

The forces of General Puello succeeded in making prisoner of José Manuel Quesada, unois of the rebel

simo, and setzing his corresp appears from these papers that the rebels intended to make a simultaneous attack on Moron and Ciego de Avila, and it is likely that Puello will attack one of their encampments in consequence. A letter from San Geronimo, dated the 14th, gives the details of the execution of José Manuel Quesada in the following strain. talls of the execution of José Manuel Quesada in the Iollowing strain:—'Most of the inhabitants here have abandoned the town. Yesterday at half-past nine A. M. the uncle of the rebet Generalissimo was shot, Let me relate how the execution commenced and ended. We were in Santa Rosa, six miles from Las Piedras, where the rebet general was at the time. A company of guerillas, under Captain Cazoria arrived at the same time, to escort a dergyman amaned Juan Fane, who was to afford spiritual consolation to the prisoner Bon José Manuel Quesada, whom he found difficult to absolve of his sins, and this rendered his mission a task extremely embarrassing. The fact is that the prisoner did not want to misse the confession of his sins; gray, and sixty-five years old, he exhibited an extraordinary resignation to his late and an immutable resistance to receiving any spiritual aid. To all interrogatories his only reply was, 'I know nothing.' In vain the most tempting promises were held out to induce him to reveal the meaning of the correspondence found on his person. But, ever and anon, his reply was, 'I know nothing.' His resignation was such that he remarked to the prosecuting efficer, Captain Triana, a Cuban, 'After all, you do no more with me than you should, and the same as I would on a similar case with any of the enemy. I only wish that others had had the heart which I have.' He rejected the crucifix while being led to execution, and chy when the Captain endearingly implored him to carry It in his hand he promised to do so, provided he was allowed to give the word to the soldiers who were to shoot him when to fire. This being granted, he took the crucifix in his hands, and shortly after, muttering some incoherent words, gave the command to fire. He evidently died for a cause.'' following strain:—"Most of the inhabitants here have

On the 17th an officer arrived here from Tuñas and On the 17th an officer arrived here from Tuñas and Vertientes, with 5,000 rations for General Pucilo.

The authorities are making an investigation to ascertain how far certain persons may be implicated in the insurrection in this jurisdiction. Their names are:—Augustin and Pio Camejo, Mateo Percz Pina, Rainel Castañecia Consuegra and Gaspar Betancourt, all absentees and at present in the United States; also the chieffains Honorato del Castillo, José Jesus Cepeda and Augustin Aguero. A direct process is going on against Vicente Yiné, Jesus Gonzalez, Jusio Esteban and Juan Gaitan, all accused of infidencia. The soldiers Federico Porcel Peregrino and Manuel Mata Palomo, both Spaniards, are summoned on a charge of desertion.

VILLA CLARA.

Encounters with the Rebels.

VILLA CLARA, May 24, 1869. The cavalry company commanded by Commandant Talaya returned here yesterday, having had two en-counters with the enemy at Mamajanaba, where the counters with the enemy at Manajanaba, where the rebels numbered 150 men. These skirmishes took place on the 20th and 21st. On both occasions the enemy was driven iron his intrenchments. He lost altogether twenty-three men killed and several wounded, besides many horses and arms. Among the killed is the rebei chnef Fernando Callejas. We had one man wounded and some horses killed. The same force had another encounter with a party of rebeis commanded by Machado. These had nine killed and many wounded, and lost ten horses.

Antonio Aguila, styled the Camp Foliower of Manioaragua, and the mulatto guide, Marcus Socarras, were lately murdered by the rebels.

HOLGUIN.

Governor Obregon Improves the Defences the Town-Cholera.

HOLGUIN, May 9, 1869. The column of operations occupies the same posttions it that it has occupied for some time past, covering the important points of Velasco, Auras,

Yobabo, Yabason, Managuaso, Savarriba and Caridad, thus protecting a large number of families.

The rebel party of Pray Benito is kept in check by

a company of the Rey veterans and a numerous party of the militia. They all have strongholds to defend their meagre garrisons. Governor Obregon has improved the defences of the town and cleared away the encumbrances. Colo-nel Benegari has proved a useful aid to the Gov-Proper measures have been taken against the spreading of cholera.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

sulfized, the commandant sent a force of six gulars and volunteers under Lieulenant Vazque to dislodged and dispersed the rebeis. These he sir principal encampment on the coffee esta dicios, and, after three successive encounter by were also dislodged from this, with the loss teen killed and many wounded, a number races and a quantity of arms, besides their co-spondence.

horses and a quantity of arms, besides their correspondence.

The great expenditures of the administration cannot be covered, which has never before been the case here, even when the production has beeen of less magnitude than that of recent years. The commission recently appointed by the merchants openly report that the revenue does not enter the public treasury, in consequence of the immorality of the Oustom House functionaries. The petition of the merchants to the Governor has had all due attention, but he, of course, had the matter referred to General Duice, who will promptly decide whether they are to have any intervention in the fiscal reforms—o loudly demanded, and if not the home government will have to do so.

TRINIDAD.

Large Bodies of Insurgents-Continual Alarms. TRINIDAD, May 25, 1869.
A large body of rebels recently crossed the estate of Araca Marin, taking away nine coolies, three artisans and four horses. Some marauding parties

artisans and four horses. Some marauding parties having approached lihe city forces have gone out in pursuit. We have a fright about every week. If the rebels intend to do anything they must be quick about it, as the sickly season will set in soon. It is reported that the rebels have reduced to ashes the hamlet of Yaguanabo. The mass of the rebels are palisaded on the most inaccessible parts of the mountains. In Guarabo barricades have been formed to prevent any surprise from the rebels.

CIENFUEGOS.

Capture of a Party of Ladies-Disappearance of Citizens. CIENFUEGOS, May 27, 1860.

On the night of the 18th the volunteer watch under Captain Araujo came up with a large party of ladies who had landed on the Sierra of Veldarrain and stated that they were flying from the rebels (?). The milkary commandant summoned Don Modisto Gar-cia, of Sauti Espiritu, to answer a charge of dis-

cia, of Sauti Espiritu, to answer a charge of disloyaity. Don Antonio Moreira was brought in on auspicion, having been found with a double barrelied gun, a pistol, a machete and two tins of gunpowder on his person, in the country. A collecting clerk of Fowler & Co, named Faustino Capiro, who left town a week ago for the country, has not returned. Don Manuel Bianco, a rich planter, on leaving for his estate has not oeen heard of since.

On the 21st Manuel Jesus Ramirez (alias Zambo), Ramon Caprera and Bentto Cancio Figueroa, accused of open rebellion and assassination on the highways, were publicly executed in the presence of the volunteers, amid shouts of "Vira España." They were tried by a council of war at the palace, presided over by Governor Estefani. The trial commenced on Thursday, the 20th, at seven o'clock A. M., and terminated the same morning at cleven o'clock. Despite a vigorous defence on the part of the counsel, the sentence was given unanimously and approved of by the military commandant.

CIFUENTES.

Trial of an Insurgent Chief-Doings of the Rebels and Spaniards.
CIPUENTES, May 20, 1869.

Don Juan Perez, son of the wealthy planter, Cruz Perez, has been made prisoner by the rebeis and taken to San Jose, where their president, Miguel Geronimo Gutterres, the so-called Polish General, and other associates are. When the troops under Colonel Iriarie arrived at the rebel camp several

captives were found there, and among them were Pable Rames, Opprian Infests and other planters. They were all ransomed. The sons of Perez, the Martinezes, Vettias, Ruedas, Avilas, El Asturiane, act as chieftains between the Sierra Zuela and the mouth of Sagua la Chica, but they could easily be gained over were the wealthy father of Perez to take un arms for the Sanaiards.

gained over were the wealthy lather of rerez to take up arms for the Spaniards.

The rebels are now in Jobo, where they murdered Joaquin Godo. They number about 400 men, many of whom are negroes and mulattoes.

Many murders have been perpetrated on the plea that the victums had taken up arms in defence of the Spaniards, as was the case with Esteban Visa in Vega Atta, and more will be committed. The trial of the insurgent chief Casa Madrid, in Sua Diego de Niguas, has created great sensation. The witnesses are afraid to declare, for fear of retaliation.

NASSAU.

The Salvador Still Under Scizure-Relatives of President Cospedes Leaving for the United

NASSAU, May 31, 1869. The Cuban blockade runner Salvador is still in charge of the Custom House of this place, but it is expected she will be given up some time this week. Some pieces of her machinery have been taken off and carried on board the Favorite.

Among the many passengers who leave this city to-day per Morro Castle to New York are Mr. Eirk-patrick, the United States Consul at Nassau, Señor

patrick, the United States Consul at Nassau, Schor Oscar Cespedes, a vonng man twenty-three years old, son or Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the republic of Cutta as also a lady cousin of said President, Senora Luisa Cespedes de Aguero.

There are three British vessels of war in this portable iron-clads Favorite, Cherub, and the sidewheel steamer Barracouta. The last named steamer arrived here yesterday from Halifax with despatches for the Governor of the Bahamas.

The idea is becoming very prevalent here that this place will be of little advantage hereafter to the Cubans as a point of departure, as the English government is disposed to interfere actively in preventing aid being sent them from this port.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

The Cause Looming Up—Increasing Cond-dence in the Movement—Enthusiasm of the

Natives. Every day but strengthens the certainty that Cuba is destined to throw off the yoke of Spain and launch out for herself or else link her fortunes to those of this great republic in the embrace of which her hon ors will be respected, her integrity made secure for ever, and all her material interests impelled forward to a degree of prosperity beyond the dream of her most sanguine admirers. By slow but sure degrees the Cuban question has taken rank among the most important of the day. A time there was when the flame of flibusterism would have blazed more flercely than
it does now, and the cause of Cuba would have
loomed up as the rallying beacon of party.

Spain, the mother country, in getting rid of its

effete system of monarchy, and venturing on an ex-

periment somewhat analagous to our own, deprived the Cubans, to some extent, of the claim they would otherwise freely win from the sympathies of the otherwise freely win from the sympathics of the liberty-loving people of the world. The collapse of slavery at the South, and the prolonged absence of the democracy up Salt river, make Cuba a less desirable gem than it was formerly reckoned by a very powerful party in this country. Had the Cubans risen in the days of Lopez as they now have done in the days of Jordan, the Southern States alone would have made the island other than Spanish property in three weeks. That the cause of Cuba has within the last few weeks advanced in popularity there is some evidence to show. The meeting in Brooklyn night before last to aid the army of liberation was a success. Previous meetings proved failures. On Broadway yesterday the attentive observer might have noticed hats, coats, gaiters and other articles of toggery labelled "Cuban." This is a more effective way than people might imagine of making a cause popular. Kossuth's im-mortal chapeau, taken up by the hatters, put the Proposed Important Intervention of the Merchants in the Custom House—Official Account of the Banes Expedition.

Eastrago Dr Cuba, May 20, 1869.

La Bandera Española contains the official account from the commandant of Mayari, dated 17th, of the "landing of 700 filiousters at Banes, on the beach of Ramon, in the bay of Nipe, enlisted by the Insurgent Junta in New York. Said commandant sent Captam Mozo Viejo, with 120 men of that garrison, to the attack. The enemy, parapetted in three buildings, was attacked at the point of the bayonet. They were dislodged from one of the buildings, when the troops reli back and the rebels retook seven spiendid cannons, three banners (embroidered by ladies of Havana), some needle guns, &c. Owing to their numerical superiority the filibusters in the other two houses resisted the attack four hours, pouring a deadly fire all the time on our troops, whose multions having become exhausted, they retired in great order, without being in the least hostilized by the enemy. His loss, beside the killed, was 160 wounded, while the troops only had four killed and sixteen on the Dolorita coffee plantation having been not bottlized of the troops only had four killed and sixteen of the Dolorita coffee plantation having been not the Dolorita coffee plantation having been not licenterized and the rebeis. These had who dislodged and dispersed the rebeis. These had been contained the proper than the Spanlards of the Cuban mationality—bars o cause of prostrate Hungary in everybody's head. bear delay better than the Spaniards, "store as "From Santi Espiritu down to Baracoa, all through Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Bayamo, Manzanilio and Santiago de Cuba, Cuban troops in the summer season can stand the climate better than the Spaniards or any other class of men. Along by the southern coast, too, through Clenfuegos, Trinadad, and on that line, the heat is trying, and only the natives can Keep up the requisite vitality for active operations. Americans who have been through the war here and going down there now can endure ten times the bardship that the Spaniards are able to bear. If it was nothing else but that we could wear our enemies out in the long run; but we are doing better than anybody could expect, considering the limited supplies we started upon. We have been extending and perfecting our plans every day with increased success. The end of the struggle will be sudden enough to astonish the world. I rode one day forty miles, from villa clara to Sagua is Grande, without finding a trace of Spanish authority. Each of these places is the terminas of a rairoad, and the district of country around them is magnificent for an insurgent army. We have plenty to give our American friends who come that way—abundance of good, wholesome food and unimited hospitality." Saying which, and witif a significant nod to an adjacent Yankee, the Cuban strode out to relight his extinguished cigar.

A report obtained credence in the morning that a son of General Cespedes had arrived by the Morro Castle in the morning, but no amount of diligent inquiry could discover any reliability in the statement. The Morro Castle had more Americans than Cubans or Spaniards on board. Of the latter there were nearly a dozen, and of the Cubans Signors Cartello, Maipica, B. O. de Zened, R. Castaga and J. Calero were prominent. The Casanova family are all stopping in this city now. This Senoras Yzquiredo and Signor Casanova and daughter intend to proceed in a day or two to Washington to procure another interview with the President in relat

question hitherto overlooked of some limportance.
The Cuban Ladies' Relief Association gave up their rooms at the St. Julien Hotel and took other apartments in the private residence of Mrs. Yzquiredo en Twenty-third street, where they are more to themselves and unencumbered with the expense of paying rent.

ments in the private residence of Mrs. 12 quirele sa Twenty-third street, where they are more to themselues and unencumbered with the expense of paying rent.

The ladies of the association never felt so jubinant. They have an unbounded faith in the magnanimity and liberality of the American people, and teel correspondingly easy on the score of Spahn's attempting any more high-handed outrages on their country people. The news from Guba published in yesterday morning's Herally, relating to the arrival of Jordan and his adventurous party, together with his subsequent fight and victory, sent a thrill through the Cuban heart. Jordan will be the Chevalier Bayard of the Antilles in the minds of the enthusiastic schoritas from thenceforward. Who comes next? Some suggest Moseby, but there is every likelihood it will turn out to be a veceran of the tree lance, famous the world over, but now for a long time in retirement. There is little reason to doubt the story of Jordan's successful landing. A beautiful branette, whose feet should be moving to the rattle of the gay castanet and whose tips should never stream to the world one agenteman yesterday, in her pretty Cuban accents, that she should never return to her native isle till the made a grave for all the Spaniards. She knew what was being done to get Americans into the Island and she also knew that the plan was so perfect not a man could ever be captured.

ANOTHER SPANISH OUTRAGE.

The Morro Castle, which arrived early yesterday morning from Havana, brings information to the effect that when on her outward passage from here, May 26, at five minutes to three P. M., off Cardenas, May 26, at five minutes to three P. M., off Cardenas, between six and seven lengues from shore, she was fired at by a Spanish war steamer with two blank shots, which fell astern over a hundred yards. The Morro Castle hotsted her name and ensign when signatied by the Spaniard, but being over due at Havana she held on her course and was chased for one hour by the war steamer with only slight prospect of being overtaken.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, offers \$1,000 re-ward for the arrest of the three Barnell brothers, who murdered Lane, several months since, on the steamer Beile Memphis, above New Madrid.